



(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
18 January 2001 (18.01.2001)

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/04838 A1

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English
(30) Priority Data:
60/142,600 7 July 1999 (07.07.1999) US
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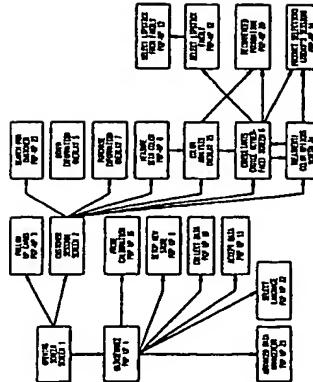
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(81) Designated States (regional): ARIGO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UC, ZW). Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TI, TM). European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SL, SK, SL, TI, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW).

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIGO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UC, ZW). Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TI, TM). European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SL, SK, SL, TI, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW).

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(54) Title: A SYSTEM FOR COLOUR COSMETIC SELECTION



(57) **Abstract:** A method and system is provided for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme. Apparatus employed for the system includes a computer module with a colour monitor screen, a spectrophotometer for measuring a customer's skin colour and a device for transferring the measured colour information from the spectrophotometer to the computer module for entry into a program allowing visualisation of a model face with skin colour matched to that of the customer. The method includes measuring via a spectrophotometer a customer's facial colour, transmitting information on that colour to the module for display on the model face appearing in the monitor, allowing the customer to select a test one colour in an area of the face to be covered by a cosmetic product, and then displaying the visualised model face with the selected colour. The system and method allow a customer to visualise the colour combination without the necessity of using the actual colour cosmetic on their own face for evaluation purposes.

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A SYSTEM FOR COLOUR COSMETIC SELECTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a method and implementing apparatus for assisting a customer in selecting colour cosmetic products.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION & PRIOR ART

Colour cosmetics are highly personal to an individual. An optimum shade is selected having relevance to a customer's skin coloration and to a colour fancied by the customer.

15 Assistance in the selection of an optimal colour shade is available to help the consumer. Orlingue and Clarion have installed computers at sales counters for use by customers. Information on colour, shade, oiliness and other properties of a customer's skin are punched into the computer which then determines the company's most closely matching product. Two major companies, Prescriptives (Division of Estee Lauder) and Visage (Division of Revlon) have for some time practiced a manual system for evaluating a subject's skin colour. The sales person is trained through the use of match cards to identify a user's matching skin foundation. Unfortunately manual systems suffer from poor reproducibility. Extensive training must also be invested in a sales person.

25 German patent 41 10 299 C1 (Erdtmann) discloses the use of a facial sensor for reading skin property values and then utilising the measured values in selecting an optimum skin product. Subsequently, the information is sent to an automatic cosmetic

dispensing system for blending selected additives to formulate the selected product.

U.S. Patent 5,622,692 (Rigg et al.) reports a system for 5 customising a facial foundation product at point of sale to a customer. Three essential elements are present. They include a skin analyser for reading skin properties, a programmable device receiving the reading and correlating it with an optimal formula and a formulation machine for preparing the facial foundation 10 product from various cosmetic chemical compositions. Technology described in this patent has commercially been embodied in Elizabeth Arden's Custom Colour system available for many years in major department stores.

15 Arden's system has been a significant advance in the art. However, it suffers from certain deficiencies, including the inability of customers to evaluate different colour cosmetics in the context of their own skin colouration, and in juxtaposition to combinations of different facial makeover products. Thus it would be desirable to have visualised a lipstick and a foundation, eye shadow and/or blush on a colour interactive basis. Especially desirable would be to evaluate the interaction of the various colour cosmetics without actually having to place these on one's own face.

25 Accordingly, it is an advantage of the present invention to provide a system and apparatus for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme from a palette of different shades and makeup products without requiring the actual placement of these products 30 on the customer's face.

Another advantage of the present invention is to provide a system and apparatus for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme allowing rapid visualisation of different coloured makeup

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permutations on various areas of the face in a simultaneous manner.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention provides a method for selecting a facial cosmetic colour scheme, the method including:

- (i) providing a computer module including a color monitor screen and a spectrophotometer;
- 10 (ii) measuring a customer's facial colour with the spectrophotometer;
- (iii) transmitting information on the measured facial colour to the computer module for display of that colour on a model face generated on the monitor screen;

- allowing the customer to select at least one area of the face to be coloured with a colour cosmetic product; and
- 15 (v) colouring the area of the model face with the selected colour.

Optionally, a further step may be added involving printing on paper the coloured display from step (v) appearing on the monitor.

By this method, a customer can select eye shadow, eye liner, 25 lipstick, lip liner, blush, foundation and/or powder with selected colours, at least some of the combination having been first evaluated on a model face generated on the computer monitor screen. A program controlling the colour and selection scheme can further be included to correlate a vendor's products which will 30 achieve the selected colour palette.

According to a further aspect, the present invention provides a system for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme, the system including:

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permutations on various areas of the face in a simultaneous manner.

- (i) a computer module connected with a colour monitor screen;
- (ii) a spectrophotometer for measuring skin colour;
- (iii) a mechanism for transfer of facial colour data obtained from measurements with the spectrometer over to the computer module and transmission onto the monitor screen; and
- (iv) an interactive program displayed on the monitor allowing the customer to select at least one colour for application to an area of a model face appearing on the monitor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 5 (i) The various objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more readily apparent from consideration of the following drawing in which:
- 10 Fig. 1 shows a flow chart diagramming a program used in the system of the invention for selecting facial colour cosmetic schemes;
- 15 Fig. 2 shows Screen 2 of the program;
- 20 Fig. 3 shows Pop-Up Screen 3 of the program;
- 25 Fig. 4 shows Pop-Up Screen 4 of the program;
- 30 Fig. 5 shows Overlay 5 of the program;
- 35 Fig. 6 shows Screen 6 of the program;
- 40 Fig. 7 shows Overlay 7 of the program;

30

- Fig. 2 shows Screen 2 of the program;
- Fig. 3 shows Pop-Up Screen 3 of the program;
- Fig. 4 shows Pop-Up Screen 4 of the program;
- Fig. 5 shows Overlay 5 of the program;
- Fig. 6 shows Screen 6 of the program;
- Fig. 7 shows Overlay 7 of the program;

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Fig. 8 shows Pop-Up Screen 8 of the program;

Fig. 9 shows Pop-Up Screen 9 of the program;

5 Fig. 10 shows Pop-Up Screen 10 of the program;

Fig. 11 shows Pop-Up Screen 11 of the program;

Fig. 12 shows Pop-Up Screen 12 of the program;

10 Fig. 13 shows Pop-Up Screen 13 of the program;

Fig. 14 shows Pop-Up Screen 14 of the program;

Fig. 15 shows Overlay Screen 15 of the program;

15 Fig. 16 shows Pop-Up Screen 16 through 19 of the program;

Fig. 17 shows Pop-Up Screen 20 of the program;

20 Fig. 18 shows Pop-Up Screen 21 of the program;

Fig. 19 shows Pop-Up Screen 22 of the program;

25 Fig. 20 shows Pop-Up Screen 23 of the program;

Fig. 21 shows Screen 24 of the program;

Fig. 22 shows Overlay 25 of the program; and

30 Fig. 23 shows a printout of a stylised model face provided as a printout from the method according to the present invention including recommendation for various different types of colour cosmetics.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 Now it has been found that a customer can evaluate how different colour cosmetics can interact by first visualising different colours on different areas of the face through computerised painting of a model face upon a monitor screen. In this system a customer is allowed to select colours to be placed on different areas of the model face. A reiterative procedure then occurs. This involves the customer selecting a colour, having the program paint the selected colour onto the stylised model face and then allowing the customer to evaluate the result. No longer must a customer actually try the product on his or her own face. A very rapid and clean evaluation can occur through use of the visualised model face.

A customer's actual facial colour can be measured by a spectrophotometer/colorimeter of a type having a visible light source, such as light emitting diodes (LED), xenon-arc, tungsten-halogen and similar type in the wavelength range of 400-900 nm. The visible light source may form the sensor portion of the spectrophotometer/colorimeter. Both visible and infrared wavelength light may be utilised in connection with the sensor portion. Suitable skin analysers are commercially available from Minolta Camera Co. Ltd., Japan and from Colortec Associates. Actual skin colour normally is measured around neckline areas which are free of a customer's foundation or other cover-up cosmetics.

30

Measurement starts by cleaning the areas preparatory to a reading. The spectrophotometer/colorimeter is then placed in proximity to the cleaned facial area. Visible light emitted in the 400-900 nm range by the device will be reflected off the skin surface and the

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reflective wavelength measured. It is recommended that at least five skin readings along the neck/jaw line region be taken. Total time for the reading requires approximately 30 seconds. A cable connecting the spectrophotometer/colorimeter to the computer module transmits the measured information on L, a and b thereby inputting a customer's natural skin colour parameters into the database. Alternatively the measured values can be read by the measuring consultant directly off of the spectrophotometer/colorimeter and manually banked into the computer module by typing the information on a linked keyboard.

By the term "computer module" is meant any programmable device capable of processing information. Normally these are personal computers.

Fig. 1 is a flow chart of a program according to one embodiment of this invention. After the opening screen, a user is introduced to Screen 2 known as the 'customer session'. Client information is obtained via this screen through either a swipe card, entry via a keyboard or from a database. The screen remains active (buttons are available) when overlays are displayed. Fig. 1 provides a view of Screen 2.

A Pop-up Screen 3 next appears with comments and client information to prompt follow-up calls. This screen can be used for contacting the client to remind them to visit the store when their cosmetic supply may be low. Fig. 3 illustrates the screen.

Pop-up Screen 4 covering 'Maintenance' is then available for appearance. This pop-up screen has options for calibration and data handling. Fig. 4 sets forth the screen.

Other information is collected with Overlay Screen 5. The Overlay screen selects/changes information about skin, beauty habits, type

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and brand of products used. Overlay Screens 2 and the buttons on Screen 2 remain active. Fig. 5 describes Overlay Screen 5.

Screen 6 provides a 'Consultant's Choice'. This screen shows 5 effects of colour palette, using client's skin colour. Information on the client's skin colour is obtained through application of a hand-held spectrophotometer against areas of the face not likely to be covered by makeup. These areas include the neck and under chin areas. The cosmetic 'look' can either be 10 based on skin colour (skin recommendation), lipstick colour (colour family), or a specific look. Depending on selections, a list of typically five 'looks' is created, and selecting (another look) displays next look in the series. Fig. 6 sets forth Screen 6.

15 Purchase information is achieved in Overlay Screen 7. This screen with previous and current purchase information (overlay to screen 2) is ordered by visit date. It contains information from up to the last five visits. Purchase information includes number, 20 product type, product name and product number. Fig. 7 sets forth the purchase information screen.

Pop-up Screen 8 measures skin colour. It consists of a series of 25 screens to assist an adviser with colour measurement. This session is repeated three times. Fig. 8 depicts the Pop-up Screen 8.

Pop-up Screen 9 serves to obtain information for a new store. It 30 is used by the installation team to correctly set up the store-specific parameters. Fig. 9 describes the Pop-up Screen 9.

Collection of data for the main office is found in Pop-up Screen 10. Data is placed in a store's outbox, and can then be transferred in three ways. These include: (1) remote computer can

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dial in and retrieve file from outbox; (2) transfer information to a server automatically using PC-anywhere script; and/or (3) copied to floppy disk and mailed to central site. Fig. 10 illustrates the Pop-up Screen 10.

5 Pop-up Screen 11 copies data from other stores. It can accept data in two ways. These include: (1) update using floppy supply by the main office; or (2) use of PC/Anywhere script to retrieve update file from main office outbox. Fig. 11 illustrates the Pop-up Screen 11.

10 Pop-up Screen 12 allows selection of a colour lipstick family. The customer advisor can either enter a specific lipstick number, or choose a colour family, then choose a colour from the family. 15 The active colour palette will consist of individual palettes that contain that lipstick. The advisor can also enter a specific look (can be either from a previous visit or any of the available looks in the palette). Fig. 12 describes the pop-up Screen 12.

20 Pop-up Screen 13 allows selection of lipstick from a colour family (as selected from Pop-up Screen 12). If the lipstick is also in the palette recommendation based on skin tone, the colour is put first in the list, and (expert fit) is added to the name. Fig. 13 describes the Pop-up Screen 13.

25 Pop-up 14 shows product selections (treatments in cosmetic colours) made during the present session. Product selections can be made during colour viewing (Screen 6), treatment/product options (Overlay 24) or Recommended Foundation (Pop-up Screen 20). 30 There also is a display of recommended looks. Fig. 14 describes the Pop-up Screen 14.

Overlay Screen 15 is used to provide a snapshot of the type of customer. For detail purchase history, Overlay 7 provides the

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purchase information. Included in this screen are key purchase properties, group by type, over the past twelve months. It is automatically displayed for each customer. Fig. 15 lists the Overlay Screen 15.

5 Pop-up Screen 16 is a probe for calibration/routine and for messages to calibrate probe. Fig. 16 details the Pop-up Screens 16-19.

10 Pop-up Screen 20 is used to recommend the best foundation product combination based on skin colour and product preferences. Fig. 17 details the Pop-up Screen 20.

Pop-up Screen 21 is an advanced data management module. This is 15 used by the main office. Fig. 18 details the Pop-up Screen 21.

Pop-up Screen 22 relates to language selection. Fig. 19 details Pop-up Screen 22.

20 Pop-up Screen 23 is used to locate and activate a client. If this is a new client, the 'new' button is clicked to create the new client file. Fig. 20 details Pop-up Screen 23.

Screen 24 details treatment/colour/fragrance options showing all 25 the option products. Fig. 21 details Screen 24.

Overlay 25 focuses on skin colour analysis allowing selection of shade and tone. Fig. 22 details the Overlay 25.

30 The foregoing description illustrates selected embodiments of the present invention. In light thereof variations and modifications will be suggested to one skilled in the art, all of which are within the scope of this invention.

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CLAIMS:

1. A method for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme, the method comprising:
 - 5 (i) providing a computer module including a colour monitor screen and a spectrophotometer;
 - (ii) measuring a customer's facial colour with the spectrophotometer;
 - (iii) transmitting information on the measured facial colour to the computer module for display of that colour on a model face generated on the monitor screen;
 - (iv) allowing the customer to select at least one area of the face to be coloured with a colour cosmetic product; and
 - (v) colouring the area of the model face with the selected colour.
2. The method according to claim 1 further comprising the steps of printing in colour on paper the displayed model face via a printer.
3. The method according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein areas of the face to be coloured are those selected from the lips, eyelashes, eyelid, cheeks and combinations thereof.
4. The method according to any of the preceding claims wherein a program operated by the computer module stores information on a vendor's products which will achieve the selected colour when placed upon the selected area of the face.
5. A system for selecting a facial colour cosmetic scheme, the system comprising:

FIG. 2

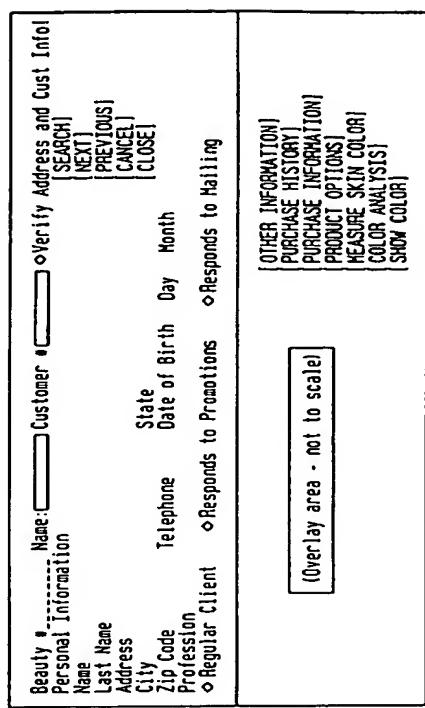


FIG. 3

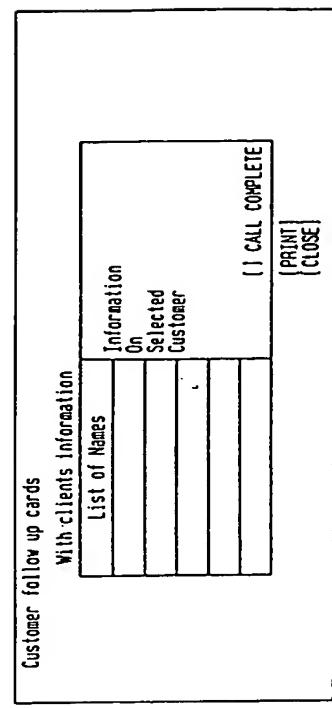
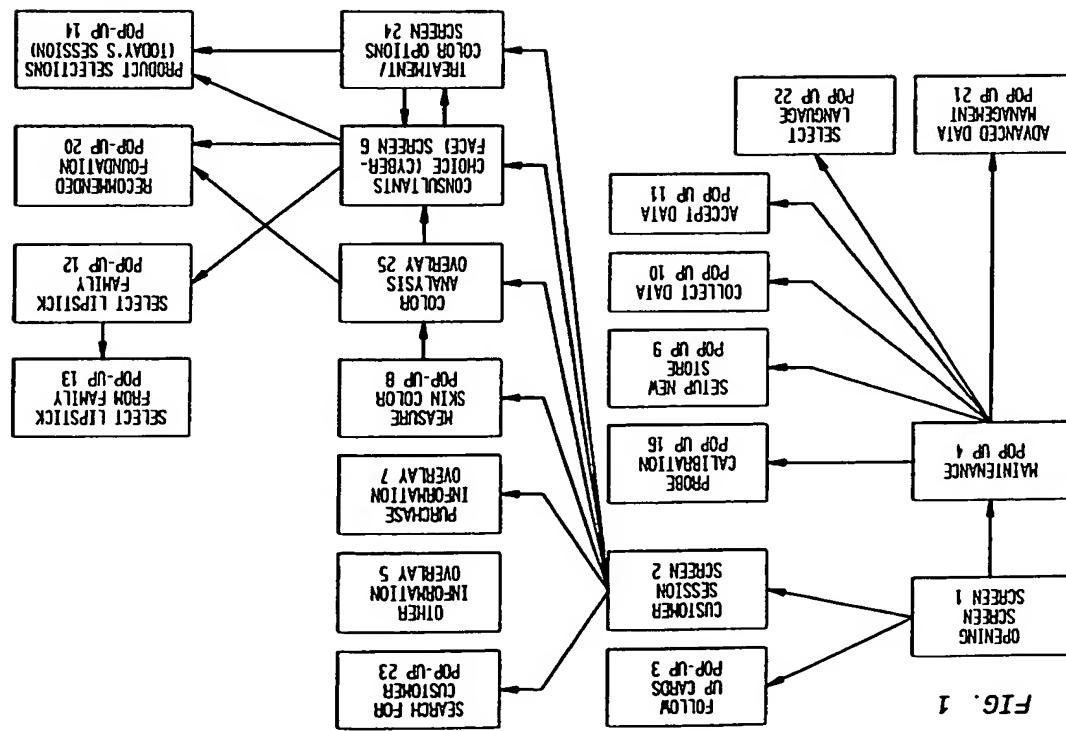


FIG. 1



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FIG. 4

MAINTENANCE				
[CALIBRATE SKIN READER]				
LANGUAGE				
SET UP NEW STORE				
COLLECT DATA FOR MAIN OFFICE				
ACCEPT DATA FROM LOCAL STORES				
ADVANCED DATA MANAGEMENT				
[CLOSE]				

FIG. 6

(Customer Name)	
(Date)	
Cyber face Screen With look #, and individual color name	
[ANOTHER LOOK]	
[SELECT LIPSTICK FAMILY]	
[CONSULTANT'S CHOICE]	
[PRODUCT OPTIONS]	
[FOUNDATION]	
[CLOSE]	
[PRODUCT SELECTIONS]	

FIG. 5

OTHER INFORMATION				
Skin Type	Age Profile	Beauty Habits	Fragrance	Other Brands
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sensitive	15-20	Make-up Cleanser/Toner	Cologne Perfume	Brother Chanel
Normal to dry	20-30	Moisturizer	More than one	Clarins
Normal to oily	30-40	Special Treat.	Bath line	Clinique
Dry	40-50	Sunscreens	Dior	Dior
Oily	50+	Body Products	Estee Lauder	Estee Lauder
			H. Rubenstein	H. Rubenstein
			Lancaster	Lancaster
			Shiseido	Shiseido
			YSL	YSL
			Other	Other
[Accept]				
Special Preferences of Needs: Prefers fragrance free products				

FIG. 7

Purchase Information				
Date	1	JANE DOE		
(1) Lipstick	125	Purchased		
(1) Highlight		Bisque	Recommended	
(1) Mousse		Bisque	Not Appropriate	
			[Purchase]	
			[Sample]	
			[Not Appropriate]	
Date	905	JANE DOE		
(2) Ceramide Complex		Sampled		
Today				
Look 001		Plus	Recommended	
Look 003		Reds	Recommended	
Look 004		Naturals	Recommended	

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FIG. 8

MEASURE SKIN WITH COLOR READER
PRESS MEASURE TO RECORD COLOR FROM READER
OR ENTER L, A, B VALUES FROM REMOTE

L ₊	A ₊	B ₊
L ₋	A ₋	B ₋
L ₀	A ₀	B ₀

COLOR READER IDENTIFICATION:.....

Foundation Color Match:.....

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FIG. 10

Collect Data for Main Office

Retrieve Monthly Data
To be sent to Main Office

Select Month(s) and press Collect

Create Disk? Yes/No

Connect? Yes/No

January
February
March
April
May
June

FIG. 9

Set up New Store

Store Name Store Number City Number

Highlight to Select New Store

Store

A	B
C	D
E	F

FIG. 11

Accept Data from Server

Store Name Store Number City Number

Highlight to Select New Store

Available Stores

A	B
C	D
E	F

Copy Data from Disk? Yes/No

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FIG. 12

Lipstick Color Families

Enter Number of Lipstick

Enter Number of Look

Reds

Corals

Pinks

Naturals

Plums

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FIG. 14

Today's Product Selections

Product Type	Color	Action
(1) Lipstick	121	Recommended
(2) Hydrolight	Bisque	Purchased
(1) Mousse	Bisque	Recommended
Look 321	Reds	Recommended
Look 496	Plums	Recommended

FIG. 13

Lipstick Family: Reds

022 Hollywood Red (Expert Fit)
033 Lush Red
244 Vintage
255 Gypsy
375 Baroque Red

FIG. 15

Purchase History			
Last purchase:	Date	Jan Date	12 (Past Year)
Total purchases:	2 (last)		
Skincare (3)			
④ 1) Ceramide Capsules	30 Jan	Purchased	
④ 2) Millennium Cream	30 Nov	Purchased	
④ 3) Perfection Cream	30 Nov	Purchased	
Color (2)			
④ 1) Flawless Finish (12)	30 Jan	Purchased	
④ 1) Exceptional Lipstick (90g)	30 Dec	Purchased	
Fragrance (1)			
④ 1) Sunflower's	30 Oct	Purchased	
④ 1) Red Door	30 Sep	Purchased	
Fragrance (1)			
④ 1) Red Door	30 Jan	Sampled	
④ 2) Exceptional Lipstick	30 Jan	Recommended	
④ 3) Perfection Cream	30 Jan	Non-Appropriate	

⊗ - Denotes product type icon

FIG. 16.

Probe Calibration	Pop-up 15	Pop-up 17	Pop-up 18	Pop-up 19	Probe Calibration Switch to Set Cal. Plate Ready to Read Color Title Color Reading in Progress...	Probe Calibration Turn color reader off and Place color reader on the white plate. Press button on color reader until it reads slowly.	Probe Calibration Turn color reader off and Place color reader on the white plate. Press button on color reader until it reads slowly.	Probe Calibration Press Cal. Plate Reader display should read "Set Cal. Plate". Press (center) when ready!	Probe Calibration Press (center) when ready!	Stop Cancel Enter Enter Continue? Probe calibrated. OK to continue?	Continue
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FIG. 17

Recommended Flawless Finish Foundation		
Product	Color	
Hausse	234	[Recommend]
Hydrolight	123	[Purchase]
Pressed Powder	Medium 2	[Sample]
		[Accept]

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FIG. 19

Language Selection

[English] [Spanish] [French]

FIG. 20

Search for Customer

Name:	Information On Selected Customer
List of Names	

[Accept] [NEW CUSTOMER] [Cancel]

FIG. 21

Treatment Color Product Options

Product	Color	Treatment Color	Fragrance
Skin Illuminating Complex			
Millenium Night			
Millenium Energist			

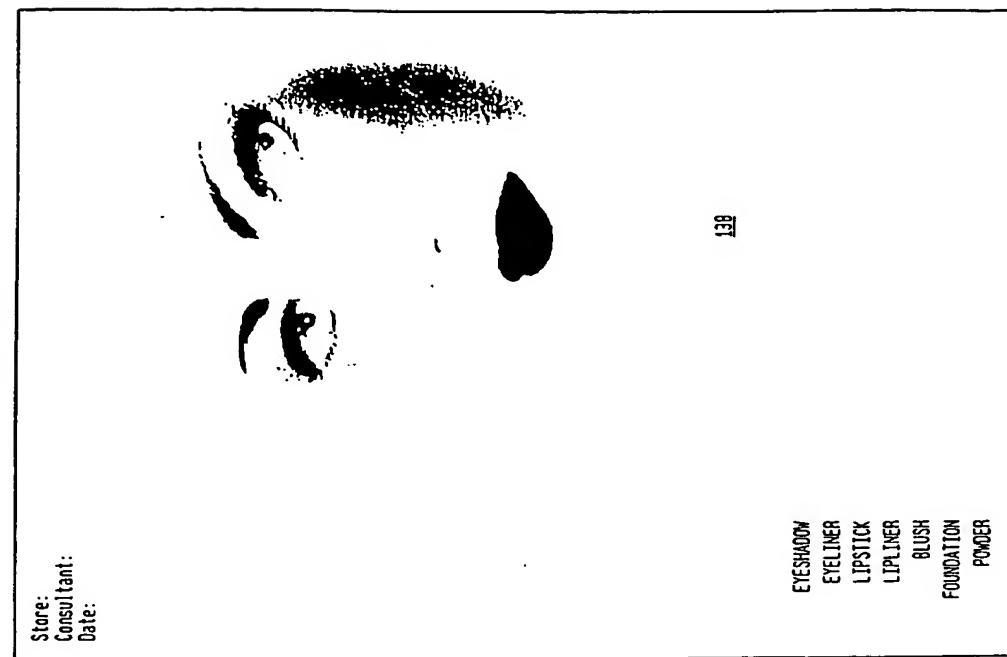
[Recommend] [Purchase] [Sample] [Not appropriate]

[Accept] [What's New] [Cancel]

Advertisement Video

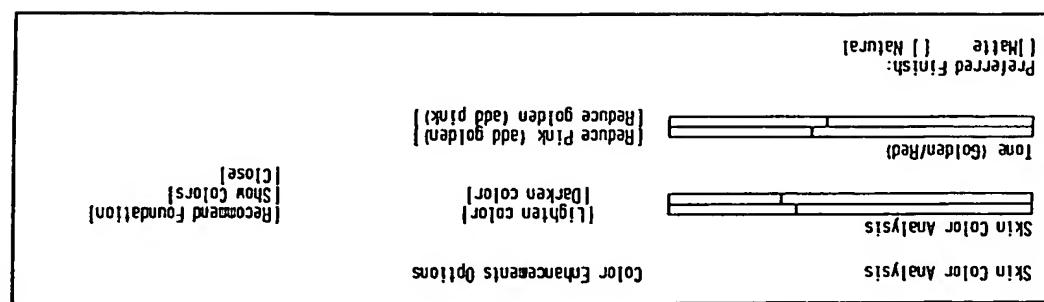
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FIG. 23



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FIG. 22



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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